SOFTWARE & TECH

Words That Rhyme With Crime

Published: November 20, 2026 | Index ID: #-

Why Exploring Words That Rhyme With Crime Unlocks Your Creative Potential

Every writer, poet, songwriter, or even casual wordsmith has faced that moment when a single word sits stubbornly at the end of a line—and the perfect rhyme refuses to come. The word “crime” is a powerful, evocative term that carries weight in literature, lyrics, and everyday speech. It conjures images of wrongdoing, mystery, justice, and moral conflict. Understanding the full range of words that rhyme with crime not only helps you finish that verse or stanza but also opens up new angles for storytelling, metaphor, and emotional impact. Whether you are crafting a detective novel, composing a rap verse, or simply playing with language, knowing your rhyme options is a creative superpower.

In this article, we will dive deep into the universe of words that rhyme with crime—from perfect rhymes to near and slant rhymes, from one-syllable matches to multisyllabic combinations. We will explore how these words can be used effectively, discuss common pitfalls, and provide examples from literature and music that demonstrate the power of a well-chosen rhyme. By the end, you will have a rich vocabulary toolkit and the confidence to use these rhymes in your own work.

What Exactly Is a Rhyme? The Basics of Perfect and Imperfect Matches

Before we list words, it helps to understand what makes a rhyme work. A perfect rhyme (also called a true rhyme) occurs when two words share the same stressed vowel sound and any subsequent sounds are identical. For “crime,” the stressed syllable is “-ime,” which sounds like /a&¦Òòà Words that end with exactly that sound are perfect rhymes.

Imperfect rhymes—also known as slant rhymes, half rhymes, near rhymes, or off rhymes—share some but not all of the final sounds. Very often, the vowel sounds match while the consonants differ slightly, or vice versa. These are incredibly valuable in modern poetry and songwriting because they offer flexibility and prevent forced, unnatural lines. A well-placed slant rhyme can add tension, surprise, or a subtle echo that a perfect rhyme might not achieve.

In the following sections, we will group words that rhyme with crime into these categories, with examples and usage tips.

Perfect Rhymes for Crime: One-Syllable Words

The most straightforward matches are single-syllable words ending in “-ime” or its phonetic equivalent. Here are the most common ones:

- Time — The most frequently used rhyme for “crime.” Obvious, but effective: “Doing time for a crime.”
- Lime — A fruit, a color, or a caustic substance. Works well in lighter or metaphorical contexts: “The bitter taste of lime after the crime.”
- Climb — Evokes upward movement, struggle, or aspiration: “He had a long climb to escape his crime.”
- Prime — Means top condition or main time: “He was in his prime before the crime.”
- Mime — A silent performer or imitation: “He stood like a mime, denying the crime.”

- Slime — Disgusting or morally repugnant substance: “The villain was pure slime, and he covered up the crime.”
- Thyme — The herb. A more niche rhyme, but good for cooking or nature themes: “She planted thyme after the crime to bring peace.”
- Chime — A ringing sound: “The clock began to chime at the moment of the crime.”

These one-syllable perfect rhymes are the bedrock of any poem or song about crime. They are direct, easy to understand, and immediately recognizable. However, using them too predictably can make your writing feel clichéd. For example, “time” and “crime” appear together so often that readers might skim over the line. To keep your work fresh, try combining them with unexpected verbs or imagery.

Perfect Rhymes for Crime: Two-Syllable Words

Yes, there are several two-syllable words that rhyme perfectly with crime, provided the stress falls on the final syllable (or the word is pronounced with the same final sound). These often consist of a prefix or an unstressed syllable followed by “-ime”. Examples include:

- Bethlehem — Yes, the biblical town. Pronounced “BETH-le-hem” but often in poetry the third syllable can be slurred to rhyme. However, it’s a stretch; better to use as a near rhyme.
- Nighttime — A compound word: “The crime happened at nighttime.”
- Daytime — Similarly, “The crime was committed in broad daytime.”
- Sometime — An adverb: “I will commit that crime sometime.”
- Mealtime — Less common but possible: “They discussed the crime during mealtime.”
- Pastime — A hobby: “His pastime was plotting the perfect crime.”
- Lifetime — “The stain of crime lasts a lifetime.”

Note that words like “sublime” (soo-BLIME) are actually perfect rhymes if you consider the stress. “Sublime” ends in “-ime” and is perfect. Similarly, **sublime**, **begrime** (to make dirty), **misprime** (rare), and **untime**(not standard) can work. But “sublime” is the most useful: “The view was sublime, but beneath it lay a crime.”

Near Rhymes and Slant Rhymes for Crime

When perfect rhymes feel too obvious or limiting, near rhymes offer subtlety and a modern edge. Words that end with similar but not identical sounds—such as “-ine,” “-ime” vs “-ind,” or vowels that are close—can still produce a satisfying echo.

Words Ending in “-ind”

- Blind — “Justice is blind to the crime.”
- Find — “They will find the evidence of the crime.”
- Kind — “What kind of crime is this?”
- Mind — “Never mind the crime, think of the motive.”
- Rind — The outer skin of fruit: “The orange rind was the only clue to the crime.”

Words Ending in “-ine” (long “i” sound followed by “n”)

- Line — “The line between justice and crime is thin.”
- Mine — “The crime was mine.”
- Nine — “At nine o’clock the crime occurred.”
- Shine — “The detective’s shoes shine, but the crime remains dark.”
- Sign — “There was no sign of the crime.”
- Wine — “He confessed over a glass of wine after the crime.”

Words Ending in “-ight” or “-ite”

Though the vowel sounds are slightly different (/a&§Bò g2 ö jm/), in rap and spoken word, these can slide together:

- Night — “The crime happened at night.”
- Light — “He shed light on the crime.”
- Might — “He used his might to cover the crime.”
- Write — “He will write about the crime.”

Words With Similar Consonant Endings (e.g., “-im”)

- Swim — “He tried to swim away from the crime.” (assonance rhyme)
- Grim — “The scene was grim: a terrible crime.” (vowel match with “i” but short i vs long i? Actually “grim” has short i /&¢ò v†–ÆR “crime” has long i /a&¢òÂ 6ò —I s a half rhyme, but often used.)
- Trim — “He kept a trim home, hiding the crime.”

Using Words That Rhyme With Crime in Poetry and Lyrics

Now that you have a rich set of options, it’s time to think about how to weave them into your writing. The best rhymes feel inevitable, not forced. Here are a few strategies.

Building Narrative Tension

If you are writing a detective poem or a noir lyric, choose words that heighten mood. **Time** creates urgency, **night** (slant) sets atmosphere, **blind**suggests justice or inability to see. Example: “The detective knew it was only a matter of time / before the clues revealed the hidden crime.”

Contrast and Surprise

Using an unexpected word like **thyme** against **crime**can create a jarring, memorable effect, especially if you pair it with a domestic scene: “She planted thyme in her garden / to forget the crime she had hidden.”

Rhyme Schemes and Structure

Perfect rhymes are excellent for traditional forms like sonnets or limericks. Near rhymes are favored in free verse and contemporary songwriting where flow and meaning take precedence over strict phonetic accuracy. For example, a rapper might rhyme “crime” with “find” and “mind” in a single bar, using the assonance to keep the rhythm tight.

Common Mistakes When Rhyming With Crime

Even experienced writers can fall into traps. Here are pitfalls to avoid.

- Forced rhymes: If you have to twist grammar or use an obscure word that doesn’t fit the context, it will distract the reader. Better to use a slant rhyme naturally than a perfect rhyme that sounds awkward.
- Overusing “time”: It’s the easiest, but also the most clichéd. Try to vary your rhymes, especially in longer pieces.
- Mispronunciation: Words like “regime” end in “-eem” (/ri- ’i- Òò ÷" ÷&Rj,,’i- Òò’Â æ÷B “-ime.” Don’t force them.
- Ignoring stress patterns: “Lifetime” stresses the first syllable, while “crime” stresses the first syllable only in the word itself. The rhyme works if you treat “lifetime” as having a secondary stress on “time.” Usually, it’s fine.

Semantic Keywords and Related Phrases

To further enrich your content, consider related terms that naturally fit with “words that rhyme with crime.” These include **rhyming dictionary**, **poetic devices**, **slant rhyme examples**, **end rhyme**, **internal rhyme**, **assonance**,

and **consonance**. Using these keywords naturally in the discussion helps with SEO without stuffing. For example: “A rhyming dictionary will list all perfect rhymes for crime, but a skilled poet knows that slant rhymes often resonate more deeply with modern readers.”

Examples From Literature and Music

Let’s look at how famous works have used rhymes with crime.

Edgar Allan Poe— In “The Raven,” Poe uses near rhymes masterfully. Though the poem doesn’t center on crime, his use of similar sounds (like “lore” and “door”) shows how near rhymes create atmosphere. For crime, he might have used “chime” and “time” to build a ticking-clock tension.

Bob Dylan — In

Baca Juga (Artikel Terkait)

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